



LOCAL MENTION.

Most of the city pastors preached New Year's sermons yesterday.

The Central Congregational church will elect new officers January 8.

Bishop Vincent occupied the pulpit of the First M. E. church yesterday morning.

The state board of education has signed all the state certificates and has adjourned.

Dr. Joseph E. Roy, of Chicago, talked about American missions at the Central Congregational church yesterday morning.

Rev. M. F. McKirahan, of the United Presbyterian church, is soon to occupy a new parsonage, which will be built for him at a cost of \$2,500.

Rev. Bernard Kelly, past department commander of the G. A. R., will preside at the big campfire to be held in Topeka the night of inauguration day.

Judge John Guthrie is now chairman of the G. A. R. committee on arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies, vice T. J. Anderson, resigned.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon finished reading his story, "The Two Masters," which he has been reading to his Sunday evening congregations during the last two months.

John Spaulding, who assaulted "Doc" Ward with a knife, was allowed to plead guilty in Justice Furry's court. He was fined \$25 and costs, making a total of \$48.00.

Mr. Crawford, who had the admirable nerve to build a \$10,000 opera house at St. Joseph three years ago with less than \$100, now has it all paid for excepting \$4,700; now perhaps he will furnish up the Grand.

C. D. Watson, guard of the county rock pile, received a telegram Saturday night that his brother-in-law, an engineer on the "Frisco" from Caldwell to Beaumont, had been killed. The particulars are not known.

At the last meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians the following officers were elected for the year 1895: Joseph Marshall, president; John Gannon, vice president; John Meagher, recording secretary; C. A. Lannon, financial secretary; M. Hogan, treasurer; J. Donovan, sergeant-at-arms; Hugh McGivern, sentinel; J. D. Hanley, marshal; Tim Donovan, M. Heery, T. F. Lannon, Owen Callahan and James Slavin, committee.

FINNEGAN'S BALL.

And "The Dazzler" Coming After Sol Smith Russell and the Railroad Ticket.

On Saturday night the Grand will have a distinguished visitor in the person of that sterling comedian Sol Smith Russell. Mr. Russell will play "A Poor Relation."

On Monday night the "7th," "The Railroad Ticket," will return to the Grand, and on Tuesday night the 8th, the patrons of the house will listen to the music and the side talk of "Finnegan's Ball."

On the night of the 18th, "The Dazzler" will dazzle at the Grand.

A SWELL AFFAIR.

The Colored Metropolitan Club Will Give a New Year's Eve Ball Tonight.

The best colored people of Topeka will have the swellest social event tonight that those of their race ever attempted in Topeka. It will be a dance at Metropolitan hall under the auspices of the new Metropolitan club. The Dispatch band will attend in a body and Watson's orchestra of seven pieces will furnish the music to dance by.

A delegation of 40 members of the A. V. C. club of Kansas City will be present. It will be a full dress affair.

The members of the Metropolitan club propose to do the best they can toward giving the year 1895 a cordial greeting.

BAD BOYS IN TROUBLE.

Two Graduates of "The Four Street Gang" Are in Jail at Arkansas City.

SETTLED FINALLY.

The Cholera Fund Case Is Disposed of, Against Dr. Dykes.

The cholera fund case to prevent Dr. Dykes and his associates on the state board of health from grabbing the \$8,000 appropriation to repel an invasion of cholera into Kansas, is settled once for all so far as the district court is concerned.

There is talk of appealing the case to the supreme court, but this is looked upon as a bluff.

Judge Hosen granted the injunction several weeks ago which prevented Dr. Dykes from appropriating the money, Dykes' lawyer, F. B. Dawes, demurred to the petition on the ground that the Shawnee county district court didn't have jurisdiction in the case. The argument was made about ten days ago.

Mr. Dawes contended that a "threatened invasion" was a matter left to the discretion of the board, and that its decision regarding it was final. Judge Hosen holds that the threatened invasion was not declared by the board of health, but by Secretary Dykes, who is not a member of the board, but its officer and servant. The demurrer was overruled and his former decision stands.

Dr. Dykes and his associates on the state board of health from grabbing the \$8,000 appropriation to repel an invasion of cholera into Kansas, is settled once for all so far as the district court is concerned.

There is talk of appealing the case to the supreme court, but this is looked upon as a bluff.

Judge Hosen granted the injunction several weeks ago which prevented Dr. Dykes from appropriating the money, Dykes' lawyer, F. B. Dawes, demurred to the petition on the ground that the Shawnee county district court didn't have jurisdiction in the case. The argument was made about ten days ago.

Mr. Dawes contended that a "threatened invasion" was a matter left to the discretion of the board, and that its decision regarding it was final. Judge Hosen holds that the threatened invasion was not declared by the board of health, but by Secretary Dykes, who is not a member of the board, but its officer and servant. The demurrer was overruled and his former decision stands.

WILL SUE FOR WAGES.

Two Thousand Strikers Will Attempt to Recover the Amount of Retentions.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—The strikers at the Apollo and Leeburg tin plate plants are preparing to enter suit for wages under contracts signed with the Apollo Iron and Steel company and Kirkpatrick & Co., owners of the plants.

The contracts were to govern the wages for one year and after they had been in force four months the firms offered reductions. The workmen refused to accept and will now try to recover their money under the contracts. The wages of two thousand men for eight months are involved.

MARIE BURRISS WEDS.

Becomes the Wife of a Wealthy Man and Retires from the Stage.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Marie Burriess, the actress, has been secretly married in New York to Guy Wilbur Currier, a wealthy young man of law, and has retired forever from the stage.

It is said that the marriage was not agreeable to Mr. Currier's relatives, although he had told his mother and sisters of his intentions.

Miss Burriess and Mr. Currier met two years ago in Boston. He was then about twenty-four years old, and was worth nearly \$100,000.

CRITICISE GLADSTONE.

English Papers Ask if He Should Be Muzzled.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In an article headed, "Should Gladstone be Muzzled?" the Pall Mall Gazette regrets Mr. Gladstone's speech at Haverdon on Saturday last to the Armenia association deputation and says: "The question does not affect a handful of Armenians only, but it easily involves the peace of Europe. The foreign powers do not understand Mr. Gladstone as we do. They see in him a still possible premier and his unbridled words will indefinitely increase the difficulties."

The St. James Gazette refers in a similar vein to Mr. Gladstone's utterances and calls him a "grand old mischief maker."

FIRE IN SANTA FE DEPOT.

Fire was discovered Sunday morning at 9 o'clock in the attic of the Santa Fe depot. The alarm was turned in and the fire extinguished without much damage. It is supposed that the fire was started by mice.

Great Oil Refinery Burned.

BEHLIS, Dec. 31.—A dispatch received here announces that Behlisch & Sons' great petroleum refinery at Raton, on the Black Sea, has been burned. The loss is enormous.

St. Peter and the Devil.

See Green Coal Co.'s premium ad on page 8.

MRS. MATTOX IS HERE.

She Dresses Like a Widow and She Can Be Roused to Anger.

Mrs. Mattox, of Oklahoma City, mother of Clyde Mattox, the murderer whose career in both Topeka and Oklahoma has been full of romance and tragedy, arrived in Topeka today to visit her son.

Mrs. Mattox would impress a stranger as a widow whose grief was almost more than she could bear. She wears deep mourning, and she can speak in a low tone that is sad and tender. But when she called at the sheriff's office today she came like a lamb and left like a lion.

She had sent a letter to Clyde, which she thought hadn't been delivered, and she was furious about that. She also thought the jail wasn't kept warm enough for Clyde.

"I would rather see my boy in his grave than in such a jail as yours. The cell where he slept last night was so cold he could hardly move when I went to see him this morning," she said to Tom Wilkerson, who is the sheriff's office in a rage.

Wilkerson says the officers are watching Mrs. Mattox closely for fear she may smuggle him a revolver with which to make his escape, like she did at Wichita.

"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

It Will be at the Grand Tonight—Other Coming Attractions.

"In Old Kentucky" will be at the Grand this evening. Some of the stunts in the windows read "Crawford," but it is a mistake of the printer or somebody else who lays it to the printer.

The pickaninny band is with it and the carload of special scenery is also along. In the first act, there is a superb enough mountain, chasms, rocks, trees and all on the stage. People come down the mountain slope and go up again and fall into the chasm in the most realistic and delightful way, while the change yawns and roars for more. The scene is there, the fire scene is there, the pickaninny scene is there, and Lizzy Evans is there.

A TOPEKA INSTITUTION.

The Great Growth Made By One of Our Manufacturers.

Joseph Bromich, proprietor of the Topeka Steam Boiler Works, is doing a wonderful business in his line. He has a manufacturing establishment of which Topeka may well be proud. He has just completed an eighty-horse power boiler for the insane asylum at Oswatimie.

This is the seventh boiler for state institutions put in by him this year. Few people who have not visited Mr. Bromich's works on Jefferson street, near Second, appreciate the magnitude of the business he has built upon the merit of his work.

He has placed in many of the best homes and business houses of Topeka and other Kansas towns his simple and splendid heating plant. He has a contract now for work which will keep many men busy the entire winter on boilers for the Fowler Packing House at Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Bromich believes in building up home industries, and the Journal is delighted that Kansas people appreciate his enterprise and ability. By patronizing each other the citizens of Kansas help themselves increase the home market—the best—for the state's products.

MORE CREWS HERE.

The Santa Fe Abolishes Kansas City as a Passenger Division Point.

James E. Roddey, of Nickerson, the chairman of the grievance committee of the Santa Fe for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was in Topeka last week and with his committee waited on the Santa Fe officials.

The result of the visit is that Kansas City will no longer be a division point for five or six passenger crews running between Marceline, Missouri, Kansas City and Topeka. They will run straight through Kansas City, and the division ends will be Marceline and Topeka. This means that five or six passenger engine crews that now live in Kansas City and Argentine will remove to Topeka or Marceline.

FOUND A NEW KINGDOM.

The Tong Haks of Corea Set Up a Government Named Kailan.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 31.—It is reported that the Tong Haks (rebels) of the Korean province of Chollado have founded a new kingdom, named Kailan. It is added that a member of the Ming family has been enthroned as king.

TO BE TWO SESSIONS.

The Incoming Legislature Meets, Again in January, 1895.

THE LAW PROVIDES FOR IT.

In Order to Apportion the State—Other Political Matters of Interest.

It is not generally understood, but there will have to be two sessions of the incoming legislature. The regular session will convene on the second Tuesday, January 8, 1895, as provided by Sec. 25, Art. 2 of the constitution, but Sec. 2 of Art. 10 also provides that the legislature must apportion the state into representative districts in the year 1890 and every five years thereafter, which will require a session for such apportionment in the year 1893, so that there will be a session of this legislature convened in January, 1895, and also another session convened in January, 1896, which will be equivalent to annual sessions of this legislature.

The last apportionment was made at the regular session of the legislature in 1891; the time for the previous apportionment falling in 1886 (an even year, when the legislature is never in regular session) a special session was required. At these special sessions a large amount of general legislative business is always transacted.

It is not generally understood, but there will have to be two sessions of the incoming legislature. The regular session will convene on the second Tuesday, January 8, 1895, as provided by Sec. 25, Art. 2 of the constitution, but Sec. 2 of Art. 10 also provides that the legislature must apportion the state into representative districts in the year 1890 and every five years thereafter, which will require a session for such apportionment in the year 1893, so that there will be a session of this legislature convened in January, 1895, and also another session convened in January, 1896, which will be equivalent to annual sessions of this legislature.

The last apportionment was made at the regular session of the legislature in 1891; the time for the previous apportionment falling in 1886 (an even year, when the legislature is never in regular session) a special session was required. At these special sessions a large amount of general legislative business is always transacted.

It is not generally understood, but there will have to be two sessions of the incoming legislature. The regular session will convene on the second Tuesday, January 8, 1895, as provided by Sec. 25, Art. 2 of the constitution, but Sec. 2 of Art. 10 also provides that the legislature must apportion the state into representative districts in the year 1890 and every five years thereafter, which will require a session for such apportionment in the year 1893, so that there will be a session of this legislature convened in January, 1895, and also another session convened in January, 1896, which will be equivalent to annual sessions of this legislature.

THE LAW IN RELATION TO THE STATE PRINTERSHIP.

The candidates for state printer are much worked up over the following paragraph, which appeared in a recent issue of J. L. Brady's Law Review World:

"The World has no sympathy with State Printer Snow, but it is decidedly afraid he has the bulk on the argument and will hold the office. It will be remembered that the law was changed when the old greenback craze was rampant, and the presumption is that the change was made so Republicans could hold onto the state printer's office in case the lower house went against them. If this is true it is a case of the chickens coming home to roost."

This saying of Brady's, whether wise or foolish, is stirring up some of the politicians particularly the Populists, who have looked up the records and have discovered that in 1879 there was a supposed danger of the house falling into the hands of the Greenbackers.

Until 1880 the state printing was let by contract to the lowest bidder. That year the people voted an amendment to the constitution creating the office of state printer, to be elected by joint convention of the legislature. The succeeding legislatures enacted no statute regulating such election. But the legislature of 1884 enacted one governing joint convention, which provided that all elections of officers by joint convention should be by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of both houses.

In 1878, in the controversy between Storer and Martin, the supreme court, in a decision written by Judge Byrnes, now an associate justice of the United States supreme court, construed the statute of 1884 as applicable to election of state printer. Thus the state had a law bearing directly on elections to this office, and it was the law through succeeding biennial elections of state printer until the legislature of 1887 adopted the statute which is now a question.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

When the supreme court is called upon to settle this question, State Printer Snow will argue that this law was changed purposely and therefore state printer cannot now be elected legally, and therefore he is entitled to hold the office.

510 Kas. Ave.

WHAT

510 Kas. Ave.

It is more appropriate and would be appreciated more than a handsome piece of furniture for a Christmas present! This was our idea when we placed our orders for our fall stock. Before making your selection come and see our line of—
Ladies' Desks from \$7.00 up.
Our Center Tables in all the fancy woods from 75c up to \$20.00.
Our fancy Rocker in Mahogany, Curly Birch, White Maple and Oak, from \$2.00 up to \$25.00.
Our Library Chairs in Reed and Rattan, the finest ever shown in the state from \$5.00 to \$20.00.
Our Dining Tables in all lengths and all prices from \$3.50 to \$30.00.
If you have any doubt that there is a finer, more extensive line of

FURNITURE

under any one roof this side of the Missouri river, come and see for yourself.

Reed & Tomlinson.

Folding Chairs and Tables to Rent.

Bell Telephone

510 Kas. Ave.

350.

510 Kas. Ave.

WESTERN

Foundry and Machine Works.

ESTABLISHED 1875. FORMERLY

Topeka Foundry and Machine Works

ESTABLISHED 1868.

R. L. COFRAN, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, SHAFING, PULLEYS, GEARINGS, FITTINGS, ETC.

Write for Prices. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

J. M. Knight, Undertaker and Embalmer.



Anti-Combine Dealer in Heavy Weight Full Ornament Metallic Caskets. Draps Cloth with Zink and Copper Linings. Children's White Caskets, Full Ornament Metallic. A full line of Wood and Cloth Coffins and Caskets.

404 & 406 Kas. Ave. Phone 52.

people will be slow this winter about making any appropriation.

The state conference of Populists to be held in Topeka January 4, will discuss all these matters and the result of that conference will in a great measure determine the position to be assumed by the Populist senators this winter.

NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

Mr. W. C. Sly made a business trip to St. Mary's today.

Mrs. Harry Staley is entertaining her sister, Miss Lizzie Bailey of Severance.

Miss Luella McMaisters returned today from Chicago, where she spent Christmas.

Robert Maxwell has returned to Columbus, Wis., where he is attending school.

Miss Nellie Butcher will entertain a small party of friends at her home this evening.

Amor Simmons left yesterday for Peoria, Ill., where he goes to attend the marriage of his son.

Rev. W. L. Byers returned Saturday evening from a lecturing tour in the southern part of the state.

Miss Lizzie Petro of Kansas City is here to spend a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Petro.

The Q. A. M. club will give a social dance at Lukens' opera house. New Year's eve. All are invited. Tickets 50 cents.

1895 Diaries at P. O. Book Store.

10 per cent off on Banquet cook and Oak heating stoves for Christmas presents. J. H. Fouch.

J. B. Smith, formerly agent at the Rock Island junction, came up from Kansas City yesterday for a short visit.

A. J. Kane has gone to Marshall county, to visit a sister who is seriously sick. He will return as soon as she is better.

Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Carter have gone to Marion to attend the funeral of Colonel Carter's brother, whose death occurred Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Dodd and daughter, Miss Maud, have returned from a visit of some months duration in Iowa. Mrs. Dodd's health is much improved.

WHICH DIED FIRST?

Division of an Estate Depends on the Question of a Few Minutes.

STOUT CITY, Ia., Dec. 31.—A remarkable suit is being tried at Riverside, Ia., involving a large amount of property. Last summer a father and son named Hayes were drowned while bathing together, going down in each other's arms. The question is, which died first?

If the father, then the widow is entitled to the entire estate; if the son, as he was an only child, the widow can have only half and the rest goes to the other heirs, the brother and sister of the husband. They have commenced suit for half on this ground.



WILL be OPEN NEW YEAR'S DAY Till noon only

ORANGE CROP RUINED.

The Coldest Weather at Jacksonville, Fla., Since 1835.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 31.—The mercury went down to 13 degrees below zero at the signal station in this city just before sunrise this morning, this record being one degree colder than the temperature during the great freeze of 1836 and the lowest since 1835.